



100 Soldiers in One Camp Found Guilty Of Pro-Germanism

Wholesale Courts Martial
at Camp Merritt
Admitted

Many Sent to Jail;
Others Discharged

Spies Close to Canton-
ment—More Precau-
tions Taken

[Staff Correspondence]

TENAFLY, Dec. 21.—One hundred American soldiers have been court-martialed at Camp Merritt, near this town, in the last two months for pro-German utterances and activities. Of that number one-third have been sentenced to terms of varied length in Federal penitentiaries. The others, where guilt, though established, seemed to be the result of nothing more sinister than a lack of good sense, have been dishonorably discharged from the United States military service.

These facts were admitted to-night by Captain J. R. Emory, Jr., provost marshal in charge of the guarding of Camp Merritt, the mobilization cantonment near here.

Captain Emory is also the head of the intelligence bureau recently established here to investigate cases of pro-German activities both within and without the confines of this cantonment. He said that Camp Merritt has been a center for the activities of persons of pro-German sympathies and more sinister individuals suspected of being German agents.

Secret Service at Work

The various manifestations of German activities referred to by Captain Emory have all been brought to light since he came here two months ago from his post in the Panama Canal zone. Captain Emory established the intelligence bureau to cope with this situation when he came here. He stated last night that in addition to the men in his own department, Secret Service agents and representatives of the Department of Justice were engaged in running down clues that cropped up at Camp Merritt.

"Usually we say nothing of these things for publication," said the captain, "but I want this to serve as a warning to those who think the Federal government is asleep. We want it understood by those who already have been guilty of pro-German activities and any fools who may be contemplating such acts that we know fully just what has been going on here."

"We are watching certain persons who would be mighty surprised if they knew we had them under suspicion. We have some people in New York City linked up with various things listed in our catalogues."

Checking Up the Men

"The intelligence bureau is checking up, too, on the men who come here. Of the full hundred we have had up on charges one-third have been sent to Federal prisons. Many of these offenders were aliens, though I cannot tell you the exact percentage of them. Those who did not go to jail have been tried out of the service. We don't want them. I suppose that in many cases their un-American remarks indicated nothing more serious than a lack of good sense."

"We are putting the screws on here in the limit. We want it known that we are cognizant of attempts to obtain information and are taking all necessary precautions. This is just in the nature of a little warning."

An elaborate system of guarding Camp Merritt has been developed by Captain Emory. The camp is policed by the Forty-ninth Infantry, U. S. A. Armed guards are constantly on duty in an area of eight miles around the cantonment. Military police details also are on duty in Englewood, Dumont, Grekill and Tenafly.

The guards have instructions to shoot prowlers who slip by the sentries and get within camp borders. The Tribune learned at the camp tonight that night shootings and chases have been numerous.

The most recent of these occurred last Friday night when a man was found near one of the camp warehouses. He failed to respond to a challenge and many shots were fired at him. He escaped after a chase through the woods toward Dumont.

More U-Boats Bagged Weekly, Says Daniels

[Staff Correspondence]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—Secretary of the Navy Daniels echoed the optimism to-day contained in official utterances in London yesterday respecting the war against the submarine menace. He declared that undoubtedly the submarine menace is being destroyed and that the building of merchant shipping is more than keeping pace with the destructions now being made.

"Every week we are getting more submarines, we will get more, and we cannot be too alert, too active, and we cannot have too many destroyers," Daniels said. "The more we work together and study the more we learn how to get them. The submarine is like a knife in the ocean—it is very hard to find and the ocean is big."

Prof. Peabody Returns

Decoration to Kaiser

BOSTON, Dec. 21.—Professor Francis Green Wood Peabody of Harvard University announced to-day that he will return to Kaiser Wilhelm the Order of the Prussian Crown with which the Emperor decorated him a few years ago. As was stated yesterday, Dr. Charles Eliot, President Emeritus of Harvard University, sees no reason for returning his decoration.

Garfield Gives Homes First Right to Coal

Administrator Orders Priority for Householders in the City

Fuel Head Here
To Decide Order

Lack of Labor Causes
Tightening of Entire
Fuel Situation

Albert H. Wiggin, the State Fuel Administrator, yesterday received this message from the national administrator, Dr. Harry A. Garfield:

"You are hereby authorized to issue such orders as shall discriminate between industries and against all industries in favor of

Deputy Moves That Province of Quebec Secede

Legislative Assembly to Consider Proposal for Break With Canadian Confederation

QUEBEC, Dec. 21.—A proposal that the Province of Quebec secede from the Confederation of Canadian provinces was expressed in a motion introduced into the Provincial Legislative Assembly to-day by J. N. Francoeur, Deputy for Lotbiniere. Quebec is the only province which voted against conscription at the recent election.

The motion will be debated on January 8. It follows:

"That this House is of the opinion that the Province of Quebec would be disposed to accept the rupture of the federation pact of 1867 if, in the opinion of the other provinces, it is believed that the said province is an obstacle to the union and the progress and development of Canada."

The Marquess of Aberdeen and Temair, former Governor General of Canada, declared last night the situation arising from the proposed secession of

Kaiser Spurns Russian Terms, London Hears

Unofficially Rumored That
Germans Reject Bolshevik Offer

But Kuehlmann
Hurries to Parley

Berlin Crowds Cheer Him
and Shout for "Strong
Peace"

LONDON, Dec. 21.—It is reported unofficially that the Germans have rejected the Russian peace terms, the Petrograd correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company wires, under date of Thursday.

It has been impossible thus far to confirm this report, but a long dispatch from the Russian semi-official news agency reveals that the Bolsheviks realized how far apart were their ideas from those of the Germans. The dispatch is an appeal to the Socialists of the Central Powers to bring their influence to bear on their rulers.

It says that the Socialists in all countries must understand that "between the peace programme of the Workers' and Soldiers' Delegates and the Peasants' Delegates and that of the German capitalists, land owners and military generals there are irreconcilable contradictions. If those two programmes alone brought us face to face peace would be impossible, because the Russian people have not dethroned the monarchy and the bourgeoisie of their country only to bow down before the raising of the bourgeoisie of another country."

"Peace only can draw near when the strong and decided will of the workers of Germany and her allies makes itself heard."

Decision is Doubtful

Dispatches from Berlin to-day suggest that the peace negotiations have not proceeded far enough to bring a decision such as the Petrograd correspondent reports. Dr. Richard von Kuehlmann, the German Foreign Secretary, left Berlin only yesterday for Breslau, according to these dispatches, and as he is said to be charged with conducting the negotiations with the Russians, it is doubtful if anything so definite as a refusal of terms has been reached as yet.

Kuehlmann was accompanied by an important staff of officials, these advisers say, and his departure was marked by scenes of great enthusiasm, the crowd singing the national anthem and raising shouts of "Bring us a strong peace."

It is said the peace negotiations will be under the presidency of Ibrahim Hakki Pasha, the Turkish Ambassador to Berlin and dean of the Berlin diplomatic corps. The Bulgarian delegates include Minister of Justice Popoff and M. Kossiff, chief of the Foreign Office.

Peace Orders to Herling
Amsterdam dispatches say that Count von Hertling, Imperial German Chancellor, received yesterday representatives of all the Reichstag parties, with whom he had a confidential discussion on the situation caused by the opening of peace negotiations with Russia. The Chancellor announced, according to a Berlin official dispatch, that the Emperor had authorized him to conclude peace.

Can he had charged Foreign Secretary von Kuehlmann to conduct the negotiations. The government's plans for future negotiations were reviewed by the Chancellor, and all the Deputies are said to have approved the guiding lines laid down.

According to the newspapers, the Independent Socialists were represented at the meeting by Deputy Haase. This is the first time since the foundation of the party that it has had direct intercourse with the German government.

German Officers Active

While the peace delegates are assembling in Breslau, the activity in Petrograd of a number of German and Austrian officers apparently is causing agitation. Circulars have been spread alleging that the Council of Soldiers and Workers' Delegates is in negotiations with the officers. The "Pravda," the Bolshevik organ, prints an unqualified denial and makes a counter charge against the Constitutional Democrats, claiming they are trying to undermine Trotsky and Lenin.

Ukraine reported to have negotiated formal alliance with Bolsheviks, strengthening opposition to Cossacks, on Page 3.

Lansing Unmoved by Kaiser's 'Xmas Terms'

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—Secretary Lansing said to-day that no information of the terms of Germany's expected "Christmas peace" offer has reached the State Department and that the attitude of the United States toward a peace negotiation was unchanged.

What purports to be an outline of the peace terms has been received here through neutral diplomatic channels. The attitude of the United States on peace accords with that of the cabinet—reparation and restoration by Germany.

Michigan Industries
Asked to Suspend

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—Fuel supplies in Michigan have reached such a low ebb that Administrator K. Mudden to-night asked manufacturers in that state to suspend operations of industrial plants from midnight to-morrow until midnight December 29.

The only exceptions are factories making war munitions needed for prompt shipment.

Pershing's Men Were Ill Clad; National Army Needs Shoes; Hurley Tells of Ship Delays

Ship Builder, Before Senate
Committee, Defends
Administration

Declares 74 New
Yards in Operation

Testimony Reveals Con-
troversy in the Fleet
Corporation

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—Senators failed to find any weak spots in the armor of Edward N. Hurley, chairman of the Shipping Board, when he took the stand to-day in the investigation of government shipbuilding directed by a unanimous vote of the Senate earlier in the week. Full responsibility for the success or failure of the government's shipbuilding programme was shouldered by Mr. Hurley.

The one significant fact realized by all when his testimony and that of Commissioner John A. Donald, of New York, was concluded was that dual authority has been thrown into the scrap heap at the Shipping Board of offices and Hurley is the big boss.

Called as the first witness in the inquiry, Mr. Hurley admitted that there had been delays, but declared that the recent reorganization of the board's Emergency Fleet Corporation for the first time gives the chairman of the board proper authority and fixes responsibility where it belongs. The dual organization of the board and the corporation, he said, has been done away with, and the present general manager of the corporation answers directly to the chairman.

He Admits Delays

"The present organization," Mr. Hurley said, "is the only way that ships can be built. We do not need additional legislation. If the board of the institution does not build ships, it is because of its inefficiency and not because of faults of the organization."

"Has your programme moved forward as fast as it should and has all been done to speed up construction that might have been done?" asked Senator Harding as Mr. Hurley was leaving the witness chair.

"No," said Mr. Hurley. "If we had it all to go over again we would avoid some of the delays."

The board's policy respecting the building of ships for private account was explained at length by Chairman Hurley, who said the board was firm in its stand against private construction of steel ships, but was encouraging wooden construction for private owners when their building would not interfere with the board's building plans.

"Doesn't your policy reduce construction?" Senator Harding asked.

"No," Mr. Hurley replied. "We have enough contracts to keep all yards working at maximum capacity, and the building of ships under private construction does not disrupt the delivery of materials and will not increase production."

Forty-nine vessels completed
Asked how many vessels have been completed for which contracts were let by the board, Mr. Hurley said only one had been finished. Forty-nine vessels, he said, have come from yards already established since construction was commandeered August 2.

Mr. Hurley asked the board's estimate of the number of ships to be turned out in 1918 be given in executive session, as the figures might constitute information of value to the enemy. The estimates will be given to-morrow.

"When will the last ship called for in your programme of 8,000,000 tons contracted for be delivered?" asked Senator Jones.

"I cannot say," Mr. Hurley replied. "That depends entirely on conditions. The first contract ship was finished a short time ago within sixty-four days after construction was begun. We are making every effort to speed up the making and are meeting with gratifying success in increasing labor shifts."

"The fabricated steel ship construction when fully under way will give a tremendous increase in production." "Will these yards begin construction and how many of them are there?" Mr. Hurley was asked.

"There are three," he replied, "and one already is laying down keels."

Senators wanted to know particularly if prospective builders seeking contracts had been discouraged by the management of the Fleet Corporation.

"They were not," Mr. Hurley said. "But we investigated the standing and experience of every concern which sought contracts and turned many down. At that, we got some dead ends and some concerns have come into ships. We never have discouraged any experienced shipbuilders."

It was brought out rather succinctly that Admiral Capps, general manager of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, was shorn of the power with which he entered office, and that Admiral Harris found when he took the place of Admiral Capps that his work was far less important than he had imagined. Admiral Harris resigned almost at once for that reason.

Hurley Changed the Bylaws

Mr. Hurley told the committee that he had remedied the situation by a simple change in the bylaws. Prior to this change the general manager of the Fleet Corporation was practically a prisoner in the letting of contracts for ship construction.

When Admiral Capps became too ill to be constantly on the job the bylaws were so changed that this final authority was given to the president of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, instead of to the general

Liberty Motor Truck
Train at Pittsburgh;
Does 50 Miles a Day

[Special Correspondence]

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 21.—The government Liberty truck train, en route to Newport News, Va., from Detroit, Mich., arrived here this afternoon and laid up for the remainder of the day and night.

County commissioners and city officials in automobiles met the truck train on the outskirts of town and escorted it to the armory of the 1st Pennsylvania Field Artillery, where the men are spending the night. Thousands of school children lined the streets over which the train passed.

The train of thirty trucks left Detroit December 14 and has maintained an average speed of fifty miles daily, despite the snow and bad roads. The best speed made thus far was sixty-five miles in one day, this in Northern Ohio, where the roads are exceptionally good.

Manager, Hurley happens to be president of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, as well as chairman of the Shipping Board.

Admiral Harris, it was gathered from the testimony, had scarcely gotten into office when he attempted to override the limitations on his authority and make his job as big as it had been intended to be originally, before the Hurley change.

"He acted, under the circumstances, unwisely," was the cryptic comment of Mr. Donald, who declined to be drawn into the Goethals-Denman controversy. At any rate his rebellion lasted only a few days, when he found himself out in the cold, with a hand-picked lieutenant of Hurley sitting at his desk as vice-president and general manager of the Fleet Corporation. This lieutenant, Charles L. Piez, was at Mr. Hurley's elbow during to-day's testimony.

Reveal Story of Row

From Mr. Hurley and from John A. Donald, who has been a member of the board since its creation, the committee drew a long story of the troubles of the board and the Fleet Corporation, starting with the row at the outset between the two men. Donald, chairman of the board, and Major General Goethals, first general manager of the Fleet Corporation.

Besides organization faults, factors which have contributed to the delay in ship construction, were given by Mr. Hurley as the navy's utilization of shipbuilding facilities, labor troubles, lack of housing for workers, the necessity of building new ship yards and changes in specifications of the ships.

The changes in specifications were made in wooden vessels two months ago, after some of them already were under construction. They were made, Mr. Hurley said, by Admiral Capps and his staff of designers when it became apparent that the ships as contracted for originally needed larger timbers to strengthen them.

The labor situation, Mr. Hurley said, is improving, and the Shipping Board, in cooperation with the War and Navy Departments and the Council of National Defense, is working on a comprehensive housing plan.

Mr. Hurley told of the difficulties the old board and the new had in getting the building programme started. The board found, he said, when it started to build ships, that the country was crowded with navy work and that new facilities must be provided.

Seventy-four new shipyards
It is hardly fair to say that the newly created facilities shall from the very day they have been put into operation produce ships at their maximum capacity," he urged. "Time is necessary for expansion and for the development of necessary labor."

The latter board began its programme, Mr. Hurley said, with only thirty-eight shipyards existing in the country. Since then seventy-four entirely new yards have been created.

"The work thus far," he said, "has been in many cases preparatory and has carried with it the usual amount of annoyance and disappointments. But this preparatory period is rapidly getting behind us, and the period of actual ship construction in full accordance with our plans is immediately before us."

U-Boat Halts
Xmas Dinners
For U. S. Troops

[By The Associated Press]

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Thursday, Dec. 20.—The great bulk of the American expeditionary force will not get its expected Christmas dinner. A submarine attack forced the ship which was carrying cranberries to turn back, and through some unknown circumstances two ships which were carrying the supplies of turkey left the United States so late that it was impossible for them to arrive in France in time. The turkeys which already have arrived in the army zone will live over from Thanksgiving, as was the mince meat which has been received. This supply, however, will go to an extremely short way.

The quartermaster's corps is now busy trying to secure a substitute for the anticipated Christmas provender on this side of the Atlantic, but the army is disappointed, for turkey at Christmas has been looked forward to by virtually every member of the command.

The quartermaster has had careful preparations, but his calculations went wrong, as to-day's announcement shows.

When the news became known among the forces there were loud cries of distress from many quarters and envious eyes were cast at the roaming French poultry. From the general outlook now it appears that the principal dish of the day will be "money turkey," which appears on the commissary lists as ordinary canned corned beef.

General Sharpe showed no grasp of what was going on in his own bureau. And, in fact, things didn't go on in his bureau. The practice regarding equipment was for Mr. Eismann's committee to tell the depot quartermaster at Philadelphia where he could buy and at what price.

The latter Colonel Zalinsky would buy, and copies of his orders would be sent to General Sharpe. Afterward an assistant of Colonel Zalinsky, Colonel Hirsch, was brought to Washington and took over the Philadelphia quartermaster's function of buying what Mr. Eismann's committee told him to buy. He sat with the Eismann committee. General Sharpe seemed to think well of being thus made a rubber stamp. He said more than once that no such splendid results as had been achieved could have been achieved otherwise.

Of the present methods the committee to-day got a glimpse. When the National Army was called to camp and uniforms were not available, two cantonment commanders—General Leonard Wood, at Camp Funston, and General Glenn, at Chillicothe, Ohio, General Wood's former chief of staff—went at once to market and bought overalls to clothe their men. General Sharpe was asked what authority General Wood acted, and he said, "I don't think he had any authority."

"I Wish I Had,"

General Testifies

Sharpe Admits U. S. Com-
mander Had to Buy Uni-
forms Abroad

Ask if Rosenwald
Influenced Sales

Inquiry Reveals Quar-
master's Orders Got
Scant Attention

By C. W. Gilbert

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The Senate Military Affairs Committee went from guns over to clothing to-day and had Quartermaster General Henry G. Sharpe on the stand.

Many interesting facts regarding deficiencies in the supply of the troops in France and at the cantonments were brought out—such as, for example, that General Pershing had protested that the shoes sent to his men were too small, and also that he had been forced to buy uniforms in England for his men, in order, it was explained, "to build up a reserve."

Some members of the committee seem to think that it wasn't to build up a reserve, but to have suitable clothing, that the American commander went into the English market.

Our men are clad in 15-ounce wool, while the British and French uniforms are made of about 22-ounce wool. General Sharpe thought our uniforms heavy enough for trench use, but "personally" he preferred the heavier cloth. The general's personal preferences apparently didn't count for much in equipping.

Who Is Quartermaster?
Is the Question

So evident was this that Senator McKellar asked him: "Now, is it not true that the real quartermaster general was Mr. Rosenwald?" of the Council of National Defense. On the witness mildly protesting the Senator amended his question and asked if it was Mr. Eismann, Mr. Rosenwald's right-hand man, who was quartermaster general.

Shoes and overcoats didn't fit in this country any better than shoes did in France. Senator Wadsworth brought out that at Camp Custer it was so bad that when a detail was ordered out for target practice only half the men could go at once. When that half detail got through it marched back, took off its shoes, and the other half detail put on the only shoes in camp big enough to wear and got its turn shooting. With overcoats it was much the same.

Deliveries were so late that thousands of men were without proper clothing, but even then there were many overcoats too small to fit any one in camp. The quartermaster general said the army had turned out to be made up of bigger men than had been expected.

In more ways than this the army turned out to be too big. Eighty thousand volunteers to the regular army who came in recently swamped the quartermaster. The result is that there is a shortage of uniforms for the unclad remainder of the drafted army.

Sharpe Showed No
Grasp of Situation

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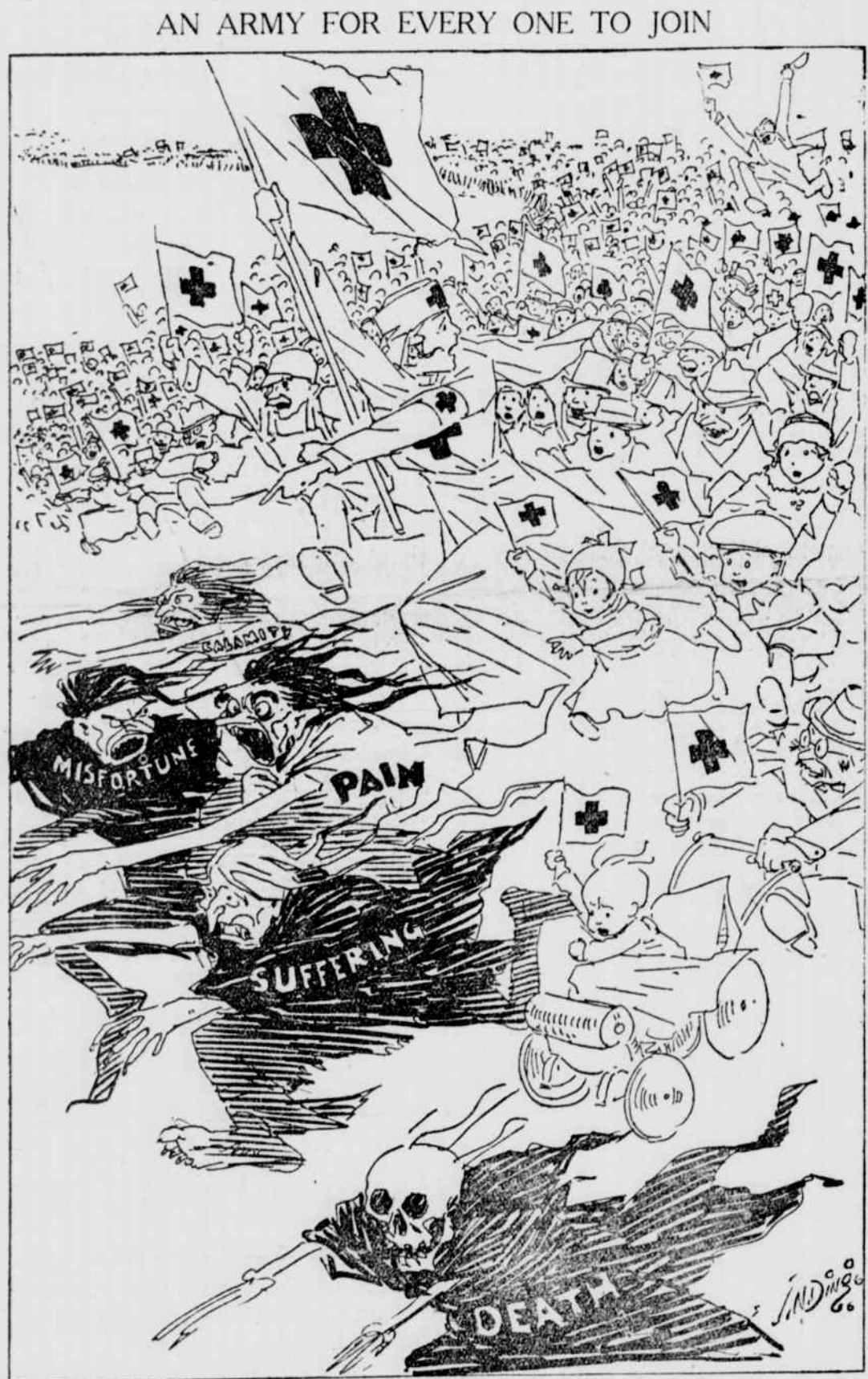
"I Wish I Had,"

General Testifies

The general was asked if overalls wouldn't have been a good thing to have on hand, since they would serve where uniforms were lacking, and protect the uniforms of those who were lucky enough to get any. The general said they would have been, but, like the man in the cartoon, "he hadn't thought of that."

"I wish I had," he said. Then the committee wanted to know if he'd been a little quicker on the trigger than the man in the cartoon and had thought of overalls he would have gone about to get them, since they were not prescribed in the regulations. Here is how:

This is the system Secretary Baker has permitted to go on since the war began. He would have written a letter to the adjutant general, who would have communicated with the chief of



Say Hylan Promised To Keep German In Public Schools

Mayor-elect Hylan will be reminded this morning of a pledge he is alleged to have given during the municipal campaign to a committee of nine of the German-American Alliance of Brooklyn to prevent, in case of his election, the teaching of German from being dropped from the curriculum of New York City's public schools.

At last night's meeting of the German-American Alliance of Brooklyn at Arion Hall Ferdinand Malner, teacher of German in Queens, said:

"Mr. Hylan declared before the election that he was for the retention of the German language. Since his election he protested against many plans of the Mitchell administration, but did not utter one word of protest against the dropping of German from the curriculum, although the building of Education is scheduled to take action on such a motion on Wednesday of next week. Mitchell knows that the Germans voted against him, and seems to use the opportunity to get even."

Henry Weissmann, president of the Brooklyn Alliance, and who called President Wilson a political bankrupt in 1916, stated:

"Mr. Hylan received a committee of nine, headed by me, and pledged his word that he was opposed to the abolition of German in the public schools. It was decided that Ferdinand Malner see Judge Hylan this morning and remind him of his pre-election promise."

domestic consumer? as you may determine necessary."

This message means, according to Reeve Schley, county fuel administrator, that the fuel administration here is invested with the power to stop deliveries of coal to industries considered non-essential, and that in any event priority rights to the purchase of coal will be given to householders. Mr. Schley said that under the provisions of the Lever bill Congress had given to the fuel administration full authority over fuel distribution, so that there was nothing either lazy or indefinite about the fuel administration's ability to enforce its orders by law.

Asked for Authority

Mr. Garfield's message was in reply to a telegram from Mr. Wiggin sent last Wednesday night after a long conference with Mr. Schley and other fuel control agents of this city. It is understood that Mr. Wiggin asked for full authority to determine preferences in coal deliveries after going carefully over the fuel situation in the city with Mr. Schley and his deputies. Mr. Wiggin was convinced there was no such thing possible as a satisfactory solution of the fuel problem under existing circumstances this winter and that any cold spell might bring on a coal famine more serious than anything heretofore experienced.

Administrator Wiggin will not sit as judge in distribution of coal, but will

Quebec was serious enough to require "judicious and tactful handling." Lord Aberdeen's statement admitted that even with this care, some time would elapse before "satisfactory conditions" were restored in the Dominion.

Both Lord and Lady Aberdeen, in their apartments at the Ritz-Carlton, expressed the greatest surprise at the starting turn taken by the Canadian Nationalist movement. Canadians in this city expressed the opinion yesterday that the proposal is not to be taken too seriously, as it does not represent the French Canadian masses and has not gone beyond the stage of a political threat.

Lord Aberdeen, who was Governor General from 1893 to 1898, gave out this statement:

"Lord Aberdeen said that before offering an opinion on the actual dispatch in Quebec, Mr. Laverne, leading Nationalist, was defeated by one of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's supporters."

Henri Bourassa, owner of a Quebec newspaper, and known as the "La Folle" of Canada, is the prime mover in the Nationalist, anti-conscriptionist movement, according to President Thomas D. Neelands, of the Canadian Club of New York.

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